

# **Module Objectives**

- Identify what resources are included in NRD
- Identify what damages are excluded from NRD
- Identify the federal agency responsible for issuing resource damage assessments
- Identify federal trustees
- Identify how natural resources damages are calculated
- State DOE policy concerning natural resource damage assessment and the RI/FS.

### **CERCLA Establishes NRD**

- CERCLA establishes liability for releases of hazardous substances causing injury to, destruction, or loss of natural resources
- Resources must be public property (or held in trust by any State, local government, foreign government, or Indian Tribe)
- Resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, or drinking water

# **Certain Damages are Excluded**

- Those specifically identified as an irreversible and irretrievable commitment in an EIS or comparable environmental analysis
- Those wholly occurring before enactment of CERCLA
- Injury that resulted from any federally permitted release

# **Key Elements**

- CERCLA and NCP give trustees a non-discretionary responsibility to assess damages for injuries
- Regulations are set forth by Department of Interior (many challenges to their economic valuation methods have occurred)
- □ Damages = restoration costs + assessment costs + compensable value

#### NRD Assessment and Damages

### Who Are Trustees?

- Secretaries of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Energy
- States
- Tribes
- DOE is both a trustee but is also liable for natural resource damages as a responsible party under CERCLA

### **Timeframes for NRD**

- CERCLA 113(g) establishes statute of limitations for damage claims at NPL sites and Federal facilities
  - An action for damages must be commenced within 3 years after the completion of the remedial action (excluding operation and maintenance)
  - Ongoing legal and Congressional attention exists on implementing and interpreting this provision

### **DOE Actions on NRD**

- DOE policy is to integrate natural resource concerns early into the investigation and remedy selection process to minimize unnecessary resource injury
- □ Formal and informal mechanisms are in place to work with natural resource trustees at many DOE sites, including those with highest estimated restoration costs

# **Estimates of DOE Liability**

- FY97 Defense Authorization Act required DOE to study its NRD liabilities
  - Department estimated liabilities between \$1.4 billion and \$2.5 billion
  - 1996 GAO report estimated liabilities for DOE of between \$1.7 billion to \$24.9 billion

■ Both applied ratios of past damage awards to response costs at private sector sites

# Estimates of DOE Liability (Con't)

- Each study was based on limited data and faced significant uncertainties
  - No history of NRD claims at DOE sites
  - No evaluation of data on potential injuries to natural resources at DOE sites after response actions are complete
  - In fact, few DOE response actions have been selected, implemented, and completed at DOE sites at this time

### **Other Unresolved Issues**

- Legal Uncertainties
  - How federal ownership affects State trustees
  - How Indian treaty rights affect Tribal trustee rights
- Precedent (if any) set by recent large private sector claims
- Uncertainty in estimates of DOE's restoration program scope and costs

# **Module Summary**

- CERCLA establishes liability for releases of hazardous substances causing injury to, destruction, or loss of natural resources
- Natural Resource Damages= restoration costs+ assessment costs+ compensable value
- □ CERCLA and the NCP authorize the designated trustees to assess damages for injury to, destruction of or loss of natural resources on lands under trustees' management or protection
- Regulations are set forth by the Department of the Interior